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# POWERS IN ARGUMENT

## All Are Quarreling Over China.

### FRANCE SENDS A BILLET

Wants Arms Prohibited, Fortifications Razed and Guards in Peking.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 29, via Taku, Sept. 29, via Shanghai, Oct. 2.—Li Hung Chang has abandoned his decision to proceed to Peking and will, it is announced, begin negotiations with the Russian Minister to China, M. de Giers, upon the latter's arrival at Tien-Tsin.

General Chaffee has designated the Ninth Infantry, the third squadron of the Sixth Cavalry and battery A to remain at Peking. He estimates that it will take a month to get the American troops out of China.

KAISER MAY YIELD.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A cable to the Herald from Berlin says: Government officials declare the emperor in Berlin concerning the German attitude are not entirely correct. They state that the diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris are now excellent. Germany insists upon her proposals concerning the discovery of the guilty parties in China, but it is likely that she will abandon the proposal making their punishment preliminary to peace negotiations.

FRANCE'S NOTE TO POWERS.

LONDON, October 2.—"The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office," says the Vienna correspondent of the Morning Post, "has received a circular note which France has addressed to the powers, in which she agrees as to the necessity of obtaining satisfaction for the anti-foreign attack, but suggests that the Ministers in Peking should immediately begin negotiations on the other question of issue. The note also proposes the permanent prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China, the raising of the fortifications between Peking and the sea and the maintenance of a strong garrison."

PARIS, Oct. 2.—An official of the French Foreign Office today formally confirmed the accuracy of the details of France's note to the powers on the Chinese question, as telegraphed from Vienna last night.

A representative of the Associated Press questioned the official referred to as to the causes actuating the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in issuing the note. The official answered that the note was issued because the French Government had been contemplating this action for a number of days. France wants peace and desires it expeditiously. The Minister is therefore anxious to find a middle course between Russia and Germany which will meet the approval of all. There is no foundation for the statement that an effort is making to secure Continental accord, to the detriment of England or the United States. We are unable to understand exactly the course the United States intends to pursue, whether she will act entirely separate under all conditions, or whether she will negotiate in concert with the other powers in case they reach an agreement satisfactory to her.

"Germany's note, as understood here, presents two propositions—one the punishment of the guilty; the other the peace proceedings. While some people interpret it as meaning that the first is an absolute condition preliminary to the second, we see no reason why the powers should not proceed with the treaty preliminaries with those appointed emissaries of the Chinese Government at Peking, while the armies seek out and punish Prince Tuan and his guilty associates. There is no incompatibility which will not permit the two actions from occurring simultaneously. Our hope is for an agreement to begin negotiations and the note expresses M. Del Casse's ideas of how best that end can be secured. We feel there is nothing in it antagonistic to the interests of the United States and that we will receive her acquiescence."

The French Consul at Canton, under date of Monday, October 1st, cables that the gunboat *Avalanche*, with the French Vice Consul on board, had just returned to Canton after co-operating with the Chinese forces in repressing the trouble in the disturbed districts of the West river. A certain number of the guilty underwent capital punishment. The material losses were very heavy, but there was no loss of life.

GERMANY DENIES STORY.

BERLIN, October 1.—The statement published that France, Russia and Germany have arrived at a complete understanding in regard to the retention of troops at Peking and that Germany withdraws her plan for the punishment of the instigators of the outrage before the peace negotiations begin, is denied here officially.

A Foreign Office official made the following statement on the subject: "The story is inaccurate, particularly the intimation that Germany, Russia and France have formed a separate diplomatic group. Negotiations between these powers continue, as with the others, Germany does not expect Great Britain's answer to her proposal for several days."

The semi-official press uniformly discounts the assertions, but a well-informed diplomat assured the correspondent this evening that he had excellent reasons for believing them to be true, especially as the German Foreign Office had admitted that Russia had dropped all intentions of withdrawing from Peking.

The Berliner Post denies that the French, Russian and American officers have refused to obey Count von Waldersee until hostilities are resumed. The Foreign Office is unable to confirm the reports of the degradation of Prince Tuan, but the admission is made that there has been an improvement in the disposition of China toward foreigners. This change, the Berliner Post attributes to Count von Waldersee's arrival.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung and the correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger confirm the issuance of imperial orders degrading Prince Tuan, but the Lokal Anzeiger adds that the edicts are regarded as a sham by foreign circles in Shanghai.

The Berliner Post has a long article which tends to exonerate the Chinese Government from responsibility for atrocities and makes concessions in favor of the Emperor, Empress and the mandarins,

which are somewhat surprising when coming from a journal that has all along supported the German note. The article says: "No doubt the Chinese Government was forced by considerations of self-preservation to yield to the all-powerful Boxers. So great was their hatred against foreigners that the Government feared annihilation if it resisted."

The papers generally do not discuss Emperor Kwan's letter to Emperor William, although the Lokal Anzeiger remarks that neither Germany nor the other powers will be so easily satisfied.

An army order just issued shows that Germany does not intend at present to reinforce her troops in China, but she will be prepared for all eventualities.

TUAN'S DEGRADATION.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Several important dispatches were received today from China. Generally they tend to confirm the events recorded Saturday. From Canton, Consul McWade reports the issue of the decree punishing Tuan and his colleagues, so that there is no longer doubt as to the accuracy of Sheng's statement on that point. Conger also has received official notification of the Chinese peace Commission, which was forecasted by Minister Wu's advice several days ago. Conger made no reference to the condemnatory decree, hence it is inferred that it was not issued when his dispatch was sent last Thursday. The text is as follows:

"CANTON, China, October 1, 1900.—Secretary of State, Washington: Decree just issued. Emperor blames Ministers for trouble. Orders Tuan and his colleagues degraded and punished by Imperial court. Emperor holds Tuan and others responsible for bloodshed."

"PEKING, Sept. 27, via Taku, Sept. 29, via Shanghai, Oct. 2.—The Record of today says: Warm discussion of the proper policy for the Government to pursue in China is promised at the sessions of the Rock River conference, which begins at the Gardiner Park Methodist Church tomorrow. Members of the conference are divided on the Chinese questions. Many of the Ministers have declared from their pulpits recently that the United States should keep a large force in China to protect missionaries and hasten the progress of civilization. Others have as strongly declared against such a policy, insisting that the gospel is one of peace, which needs no pathway cut out by the sword."

The official policy of the church as regards China will not be decided upon until the general missionary conference, which meets in November, takes action. The Rock River conference, however, may declare what it thinks should be the policy and notify the missionary conference. Bishop James Thoburn, who has been Bishop of Southern Asia for twelve years, is expected to lead the discussion on the Chinese situation. He is scheduled for three lectures under the auspices of the Board of Examination on Oriental Problems. The political situation and the effect of the pantheism on civilization are to be his subjects in his lecture.

Bishop W. X. Ninde of Detroit will arrive in the city today. The conference opens tomorrow with a sacramental service and business session. Bishop Ninde officiating.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors.

You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TROOPS CAPTURE A GUN.

British Seize 65,000 Rounds of Ammunition From the Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts dated Sunday, September 30, says:

"Rundell's troops in the Bethlehem district have recaptured from the Boers a mountain battery gun lost at Nicholson's Nek and also 65,000 rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition."

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 1.—An explosion occurred at Komatipoort while the British were destroying the Boer ammunition, resulting in the death of two of the Gordon Highlanders, and eighteen were wounded.

The Austrian steamer *Lloyd* has sailed from here, having on board 400 Transvaal refugees, part of them being Irish-Americans. All their expenses have been paid by the Transvaal Government. Each man received 20 shillings and will be paid \$42.50 in land at any port which may be selected by them.

PRETORIA, Oct. 1.—General Baden-Powell has arrived here to take command of the police in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where it is proposed to maintain a force of 12,000 men, all under General Baden-Powell.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hawaiian Territory.

# GALVESTON IS IN URGENT NEED

GALVESTON, (Tex.), October 1.—John Sealey, chairman of the finance committee, a sub-committee of the Galveston Central Relief Committee and custodian of the Galveston relief fund, has given out the following:

"All subscriptions that have been turned over to me up to and including October 1, 1900, from all sources amount to \$781,043.53. This amount includes all money received by me direct, all received by Mayor Jones, and also \$300,500 remitted to me by Governor Sayers out of subscriptions made to him. The Governor has also directed a further remittance to me of \$100,000, which should reach me in the next few days and he will send me from time to time such additional funds as he may receive. We are now arranging in proper shape a full itemized statement of all receipts and amounts expended, which will be duly published."

In reference to Mr. Sealey's report the News tomorrow will say editorially: "The pressing need of Galveston is money with which to shelter more than 8000 persons now homeless, and to make habitable the homes of many others. Some correspondents have sent out statements to the effect that millions of dollars have been contributed for the relief of Galveston—one published statement fixed the amount at \$15,000,000. These statements have led the public astray and have had a tendency to check the impulse to give because it seemed the requirements had been met. But the real truth is that Galveston up to date has received only \$781,043.53, a sum but little more than sufficient to bury the dead, remove the debris, accomplish the work of sanitation and to pay for the expenses of food and clothing which the relief committee had to pay before supplies of food and clothing began to arrive from the outside world."

"And in this connection, with a property loss of \$20,000,000, Galveston is called upon to face a problem of rehabilitation and to provide for the housing of more than 8000 homeless people."

"Nature has been kind since the storm—there has been no rainfall of consequence; the weather has been pleasant and the winds have been tempered. But these conditions cannot last and much greater suffering than has been endured up to this time must inevitably ensue if provisions are not made, and made quickly, to house these victims of the storm."

WORKMEN POUR INTO GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, October 1.—Workmen are beginning to arrive here in large numbers. The exodus has almost ceased, while every incoming train brings

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Reception to Missionaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The Occidental Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church, at a meeting held yesterday morning at the home, 920 Sacramento street, arranged the work of the organization for the Advent season. In the afternoon addresses were made by Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Miller, who are here on their return trip to Seoul, where they go to resume their missionary labors. There was a talk by Miss Alby and Rev. George Eldridge of St. John's Presbyterian Church, who spoke on church work. Mrs. Alexander Carson sang "The Holy City," and the Chinese children of the home recited Scripture selections and rendered a number of popular airs.

Governor Roosevelt is having a great reception in Nebraska.

SHOES THAT WEAR!

No Better Shoes on the Market Than the . . . .

Jas. A. Banister Shoes.

These Shoes are made from the best of leather and to do service. There are Shoes and Shoes, but the Jas. A. BANISTER SHOES are the only shoes

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES COMPANY

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are So Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Willcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Willcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.

Household Department

Bethel Street.

# Strong Bones

In speaking about Scott's Emulsion for children, you should not forget that it contains *lime* and *soda*, just what the child must have to form strong bones and good teeth. It's this forming time you want to look after.

Growing bodies must have an easily digested fat. Just think how much of it there is in milk, as cream.

Scott's Emulsion

is even more easily digested than cream. It's surprising how children thrive when given it.

Don't keep the children living on the edge of sickness all the time. Make them strong and rugged, plump and hearty. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will do this for them.

At all drug stores; 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

artisans and others. Official reports show 6887 bales of cotton and sixty cars of grain were received to-day.

One thousand of the laborers employed in removing debris will be released to-morrow, as the work is sufficiently progressed to warrant this step. This will enable the railroads and other large corporations to get the laborers they need to continue the restoration of their properties.

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Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.

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# Beauvais Axminster... RUGS

In an exceedingly rich line of patterns, both modern and Oriental. All the regular sizes up to and including carpet sizes.

Down Cushions

In down or silk flow, made to order, any size.

Mahogany Cabinets

Very handsome, highly polished, and just the article for a well furnished room.

Bedroom Sets

In many different woods. Call and inspect, even if you do not care to order.

Oak Parlor Seats

These seats are really beautiful, made from the best of oak, and guaranteed for long service.

Upholstering

A SPECIALTY.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 12

## THE WILCOX PARTY THREAT.

The Independent party pledge which, presumably, all the native nominees for the Legislature have taken, contains this clause:

We do hereby pledge ourselves not to confirm any of the appointments of Governor Dole in Section 80 of the Territorial Act.

The officials named in Section 80 as subject to gubernatorial appointment are the attorney general, treasurer, commissioner of public lands, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, deputy auditor, surveyor, high sheriff, members of the board of health, commissioners of public instruction, board of prison inspectors, board of registration and inspectors of elections and any other boards of a public character that may be created by law.

The meaning of the Independent threat is that the Wilcox people demand all these offices for themselves and hope, by refusing to confirm the present incumbents, to oblige Governor Dole, unless he is willing to suspend the functioning of the Government, to name men of Wilcox's own choice.

It is said that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad—though now and then they also give the victims a show as leaders of the Hawaiian Independents. It is the very madness of the moon to suppose that the coagula scheme could succeed or that the natives would be better off if success were sure. The organic law protects the Government from stoppage; and if that protection were possible to overcome, there would be a summary interference by Congress in behalf of the Territory to ordain future island rule by the responsible classes.

That a Wilcox Senate could not hold up the Territorial Government if it tried to be proved by the organic act. A part of Section 80 reads as follows: "All persons holding office in the Hawaiian Islands at the time this act takes effect shall continue to hold their respective offices until their successors are appointed and qualified, but not beyond the end of the first session of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii unless reappointed as herein provided."

Another section gives the Governor the right of appointment when the Senate is not in session. Thus if no successors are appointed and qualified the Hawaiian Executive may, after the adjournment of the Legislature, reappoint the old incumbents.

Supposing the Legislature should withhold appropriations for salaries the game would still be in the Governor's hands. Witness Sec. 54 of the Organic law which reads as follows: "That in case of failure of the Legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by the then existing laws, the governor shall, upon the adjournment of the Legislature, call it into extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills, and until the Legislature shall have acted the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make such payments, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills shall be deemed to have been re-appropriated. And all legislative and other appropriations made prior to the date when this act shall take effect, shall be available to the government of the Territory of Hawaii."

What would happen if the Senate refused to confirm the Dole appointments? Why the Governor would simply tell the officials to stay where they were and after the Senate had adjourned he would cause their salaries to be paid as usual until the Legislature had met again. If, anticipating such a course the Legislature should refuse to make salary appropriations equal to the necessity of "carrying on the government," the Hawaiian executive would probably go ahead as before, paying salaries on basis of sums previously appropriated. The law as it stands does not empower the Legislature to coerce the Executive by locking up the resources of administration, either by the refusal of appropriations or by making salaries so small that officials cannot be found to work for them. The Government must go on and people who get in its way and try to stop it will receive more harm than they confer.

## MEXICO AND SILVER.

T. S. Van Dyke, an eminent writer of Southern California, has taken up the question of Mexican prosperity under free silver in a way that makes him a public benefactor. To those who may have been impressed by the article in the initial number of the Hawaiian Democrat upon Mexican prosperity, we commend a reading of Mr. Van Dyke's thesis:

"Nothing in the life of Mr. Bryan ever became him like the blinding flash of silence that marked his return from Mexico three years ago," said Mr. Van Dyke. "He announced with a grand flourish of trumpets that he was going there to study the silver question. He has made no announcement yet of his conclusions. The great peculiarity of the silver question was the number of false statements, both of theory and fact, that passed current so long without being questioned. And foremost among these was the one that the Mexican dollar would still buy as much of the products of that country as ever it did, although it would buy only half of the quantity of imported articles that it once did."

"I have seen the workings of it several times in Mexico, and can understand the tremendous shut-up of Mr. Bryan after being there a few weeks. But it is not at all necessary to go there. One can sit in Los Angeles, and with a slight knowledge of business, figure out the whole thing in five minutes."

"Let us take Nogales, where the line runs through the center of the town. Let us suppose the Mexican dollar worth just

50 cents in American money and the duty and transportation across the line nothing. Suppose flour on the American side is worth \$1 a sack, which will be \$2 in Mexican money on the other side of the line. Suppose there is on the Mexican side a flour mill running on Mexican wheat raised right there. At what price will that miller sell that flour to his beloved countrymen in their own money? Call up your twelve-year-old boy and he will tell you that if the miller should sell it to them for anything less than it would bring across the line in American money they could just pack it across the line themselves and sell it and thus make the profit that the miller might have made. If the boy has been a clerk in a country store a few weeks he will know business enough to tell you that the miller will discount the American price just enough to catch the business and no more, and that the price in Mexican money would be almost if not quite \$2, although the cost of producing and grinding it should be only two bits. The miller is not going to be patriotic enough to give his countrymen the profit that he can as well make himself."

"And how far from the line will this condition of things continue? The boy need not be over 20 to tell you, after a little reflection, that it will continue just as far from the line as the duty and cost of transportation will permit a profit. For coffee, chocolate and other such products of Mexico duty and transportation will be so slight compared with the value of the article that the rule will hold all over the Republic."

"Let us now suppose that you are in business and buying goods on time. If the money of your country is below the par of the world's money it is almost certain to be fluctuating. If so, you don't propose to be left a loser when you would settle with the parties from whom you have bought; nor do you propose to sell your goods too cheap if the price is likely to rise. Everything that is the subject of import and export will be affected by any fluctuation. Suppose it is likely to be as high as 5 per cent. Will you add just 5 per cent to the price of your goods? Or will you not make it 10 so as to be certain, just as the money lender is figuring on the taxes on a mortgage in California?"

"In every country having its ports open to the world everything that can be exported as well as things imported is likely to bear the world's price. If the world's money, less the duty and the transportation, if the money of that country is below par and fluctuating, which is certain if it is below par, then every man who deals in those articles will increase his profit enough to insure against that fluctuation."

"The consequence is that in Mexico prices run about as follows: With the dollar worth, say, just 50 cents in gold, the price of anything that is in the United States would be a dollar will in Mexico be from two and a quarter to three dollars. And this seems to affect everything that can be exported whether it actually is or not. Thus in Guaymas last spring Mexican beans were 7 cents a pound, when at the same time they were advertised in the Los Angeles stores at nine pounds for a quarter. Sugar was 14 cents (unrefined), coffee 65, chocolate (best kind) \$1.50, chewing gum 15 cents, Mexican cigars the same, and imported stuff of all kinds on much the same basis."

"All but labor. Farm laborers get \$20, Mexican, and board themselves; school teachers, \$40 to \$60 a month; Mexican money clerks and bookkeepers, about the same. But products of labor not the subject of export, like fish and oysters, bore the price of labor, and in Mexican money were about one-half the price of ours here in our money. No wonder Mr. Bryan has never mentioned Mexico since he went there to make a study of the great advantages of a silver basis."

Upon this showing the application of 16 to 1 in Hawaii would raise the cost of living and lower incomes of people who merely have their services for sale. People who want that result to come about may rejoice at any prospect of Democratic success in the National elections, but no others will feel like doing it.

The Democratic Territorial platform won't catch anybody who couldn't be had to buy a gold brick.

"Let us not listen to these snakes of hoaxes," said Wilcox in his convention speech, "but let the watchword of Kauai prevail: 'Kill the Snakes.'" When the killing begins, where will Wilcox be? In the gas tank, in Diamond Head crater or up a tree on Tantalus?

The death of Marshal Martinez De Campos removes the one eminent Spaniard, except Admiral Cervera, whom the American people developed a respect for in the troublous times of 1897-98. Marshal De Campos was a humane and brave man who won and wore his dignities with honor.

The New York Herald's poll of States, which usually gives a correct forecast of campaign results, credits McKinley with a large majority of electoral votes, though one somewhat reduced from the figures of 1896. The same indications appeared in the September voting of Maine, Vermont and Arkansas.

Wilcox says he is the only man in Hawaii who knows military tactics. That he learned them in the same school with the Italians whom Menelek ran out of his country with clubs, perhaps accounts for his rare achievements in retreat. Great soldier is Robert, but it is lucky that he never met an Abyssinian.

Robert Wilcox's impression that he is made of steel is not shared by those who have seen him skurry to cover in his various "revolutions." Wilcox has ever been conspicuous as a Knight of the White Feather and it is even betting that a family lapdog, once fully aroused, could tree the valiant Garibaldian or drive him into another gas tank.

It is probably not malice, as Edward Pollitz supposes, which leads local correspondents of the San Francisco press to send out damaging reports about Hawaiian plantations. The true reason is that a local sensation sells in the Coast metropolis for so much an inch while a favorable notice of any Hawaiian enterprise would be regarded by the San Francisco editor as an attempt to get free advertising and would not be printed at all. "Space rates" as they are professionally called are to blame for most of the humbug that gets into the big papers, the object of the reporter earning his living by such rates being to find something he can sell, irrespective of its veracity, and that of the editor to make his purchases readable. Between the two the modern great newspaper prints more nonsense than can be thought up by the writer of railroad car novelettes.

## CONSTITUTION AND FLAG.

Does the Constitution necessarily follow the flag into annexed territory? There is a long line of decisions for and against, mainly political in their character; political because, in the old slavery and Civil War days, the Democrats took the view that the Constitution does so follow the flag, and the Whigs and Republicans the position that it does not, courts usually dividing on the subject according to their politics. Chief Justice Taney of fugitive slave law fame held stoutly to the affirmative; Republican judges as a rule have taken the negative view and in this, since war times, have found support in the obvious recognition given by the Thirteenth Amendment to a colonial status for annexed lands. This Amendment says: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." There can, then, be a United States and a jurisdictional district, not necessarily subject to the full authority of the organic law, existing under the flag—a place where the fact of American sovereignty is recognized but where the people cannot claim citizenship until Congress shall have specially bestowed it.

Here are some Supreme Court decisions and citations which will be read with interest:

"Territories are not organized under the Constitution, but are creatures exclusively of the legislative department and subject to its supervision and control."—5 How, 242.

"Congress has full and complete legislative authority over the people of the Territories and the departments of the Territorial Government."—301 U. S. 123.

"Until Congress enacts law providing for a Territorial form of government in a Territory, the President under his executive authority over all territory of the United States is bound to maintain such civil and military rule and authority as may think proper."—20 Wall 241; 15 How, 150.

"Territories annexed did not ipso facto derive rights from the Constitution. Its only rights are those stipulated in the act of annexation or by its new masters."—1 Pet. 542.

"Doubtless Congress, in legislating for the Territories, would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments, but these limitations would exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the Constitution, from which Congress derives all its powers, than by any express and direct application of its powers."—Sec. 170 U. S. 318.

"The civil government of California had its origin in the lawful exercise of a belligerent right over a conquered Territory. It did not cease as a matter of course, or by a necessary rule of construction, the restoration of peace. The President might have dissolved it by withdrawing the army and navy officers who administered it, but he did not do so. Congress could have put an end to it, but that was not done. The right inference from the action of both is that it was meant to be continued until it had been legislatively changed."—16 How, 133.

"The President and Congress are vested with all the responsibility and powers of the Government for the determination of questions as to the maintenance and extension of our national domain. It is not the province of the courts to participate in the discussion or decision of these questions, for they are of a political nature and not judicial. Congress and the President having assumed jurisdiction and sovereignty all the people and the courts of the country are bound by such governmental acts."—Rep. 116.

"The United States may hold Territories, such as Alaska, without stipulation that they must become States, and the inhabitants citizens, has frequently been decided by the Supreme Court."—16 Wall 424; 137 U. S. 212.

If the United States has the right to acquire territory by conquest or treaty, and such territory is neither organized, created nor governed under the Constitution where is the authority for the statement that "the Constitution follows the flag?"

Where is the authority for denouncing the doctrine that the executive may exercise lawful authority beyond where the constitution is?

Among the mainland echoes of that Flag decision one is not unlikely to hear the decorous ha-ha of the Supreme Court.

Boss Croker, having disposed of his lee stock, is now on the New York stump advising young men to beware of trusts.

Between hurrahing for Wilcox and asking privately whether he was going to sell out, the Independent delegates gave their vocal chords a severe strain yesterday.

"Let me tell you what Wilcox did," said an enthusiastic native orator yesterday. And then he talked for half an hour without telling how Wilcox tried to "do" the Queen out of her Crown Land claim.

Judges Galbraith and Humphreys have used their sixty day experience on the bench to such good advantage that it gives them no trouble at all to overrule the recent decision of the Federal Circuit Court in the Southern District of New York.

When a native convention turns down your Uncle Samuel Damon there can be no mistaking its anti-haole impulse. Uncle would have been good pay but even that enticing thought did not blind the Independents to his white skin and missionary antecedents.

The Independents named a few outside haoles to take the edge off the color line argument but they reserved the substantial majority of nominations for themselves. The election of the ticket would mean a thoroughly anti-American Legislature bent on doing all the mischief it could.

The general impression of the Eastern press that Honolulu was not even civilized enough before annexation to have bargain sales, shows that even the great American newspapers take a provincial view of things. Honolulu was a settled American city before San Francisco changed its name from Yerba Buena and it has long been ahead of most New England cities of 60,000 people in its acquisition of modern comforts.

## CAPTAIN SHIELDS AMONG THE SLAIN

Further Details of Capture of an American Command by Filipinos.

MANILA, Sept. 28, via Hongkong, October 1.—Persistent native reports, which are generally believed, have been current in Manila for several days to the effect that Captain Devereaux Shields and Company F of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry, consisting of forty-five men, stationed at Boag, Marinduque Island, embarked September 14 on the gunboat Villalobos and landed on the Marinduque coast September 14, where 300 of the enemy, armed with rifles supposedly from Luzon, surprised the Americans. The latter fought for several hours until their ammunition was exhausted and they were overpowered and surrendered, relief being impossible. At least four of the soldiers were killed, among whom, according to reports, was Captain Shields. The Americans also had several wounded.

Lieutenants Reiff and Bates, on board the Yorktown, left Manila Monday. After gathering troops at Batangas they proceeded to Marinduque to verify the reports regarding the fate of Captain Shields and his men and in case the native rumors were well founded to punish the rebels and release the captives. News from this expedition is awaited with some anxiety at Manila. In the meanwhile the censor prohibits the transmission of news concerning the affair.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The September Surplus Is Over Six Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures issued today shows that during the month of September, the receipts from all sources amounted to \$45,304,323, and the expenditures \$39,169,971, leaving a surplus for the month of \$6,134,352. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs \$19,700,516, increase as compared with September, 1899, \$580,000; internal revenue, \$22,927,439; decrease, \$1,437,000; miscellaneous \$2,676,371, increase \$257,000.

The expenditures charged to the War Department amounted to \$14,125,284, increase \$3,600,000; Navy \$4,734,255, decrease nominal. During the three months from July 1st, the total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$1,300,000.

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business September 29, 1900, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,106,156,671, which is a decrease for the month of \$6,122,435. This decrease is accounted for by the increase in the cash on hand and the redemption of the 2 per cent bonds. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$1,001,499,280; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$5,516,222; debt bearing no interest, \$87,346,069, total, \$1,094,361,569.

This, however, does not include \$724,512,697 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund in gold, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$734,513,579; general fund, \$123,938,865.

In national bank depositories to the credit of disbursing officers and to the Treasurer of the United States, \$96,997,213. Total, \$1,055,447,897, against which there are demand liabilities of \$817,242,818 outstanding, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$238,204,878.

## HE WALKED SPANISH.

And Took a Hundred Thousand Dollars With Him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, says: It is estimated that the amount of money alleged to have been embezzled by the former Spanish minister, Salvador Lopez y Guizarro, is more than \$100,000. The money belonged to Spanish subjects who are very indignant.

Lopez received the funds from the Chilean government to pay demands sustained by Spaniards during the revolution of 1891. Having presented his papers of retirement, the minister disappeared without paying a cent to the claimants.

A big fire occurred in the center of Valparaiso. The loss was very heavy.

## Where the Forests Go.

BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 2.—The timber cut in eastern Maine this season will be the largest in years. The cut in this section, it is estimated, will reach 100,000,000 feet and of this 40,000,000 will go into pulp. The price of manufactured lumber is higher than it was last year. As a result of the large timber cut a number of paper mills in the state which have been idle several months, will resume operations. The Great Northern Paper Company's mill at Millinocket, which is one of the largest in the state, is about to resume work. It is expected this mill will take 65,000,000 feet of lumber and the Nokonegan mill, recently built at Old Town, will in a few weeks be in operation.

## New Zealand Would Annex Islands.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A cable to the Sun from Wellington, New Zealand, says: A motion introduced by Richard John Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, urging the desirability of annexing the Cook and Savage Islands, has been adopted. The vote for adoption was unanimous in legislative council and it was carried by 37 to 4 in the House of Representatives.

## Davey Wins in Paris.

Honolulu has won honors in Paris besides those mentioned in the despatches. Word comes from the exposition that in an exhibit of postal cards from all over the world the highest prizes were awarded to the two famous cards by Davey, the Honolulu photographer. These were the pictures of surf riding and the lei women, which artistically colored and well printed adorn two of the designs of cards sold by Davey.

Mrs. Mary Gunn has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. "Jamie" Wilder in Paris.

## "The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger, and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Oman, Des Moines, Iowa.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Ella M. Hooper, Athol, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappears  
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## PLANTER WINS THE FAIR MISS DUNN

Engagement Announced of Harry Macfarlane to San Francisco Belle.

Under the headlines of "Planter Wins the Fair Miss Polly Dunn," the Examiner of October 2 gives the news of the engagement of Miss Polly Dunn of San Francisco to Harry Macfarlane of Honolulu. Both are widely known in social circles in Honolulu, Miss Dunn having been very popular here during her visit several months since. Harry Macfarlane is the son of H. R. Macfarlane of San Francisco.

Mr. F. W. Macfarlane stated last evening to an Advertiser reporter that he did not believe there was any truth in the story. Of this he was not absolutely certain not having received any mail advices either confirming or denying the report.

The Examiner's account of the announcement is as follows: Miss Polly Dunn, one of the most attractive of our society young ladies, yesterday announced to her intimate friends her engagement to Harry Macfarlane of Honolulu, and the report circulated rapidly among the teas and other functions where the exclusive set congregated.

Miss Dunn is the youngest daughter of James Dunn of the American Bliscuit Company, and the family home is on Hyde street, near Clay. She is a noted beauty and her engaging manner has made her beloved by all her friends. She has traveled extensively, is highly accomplished and an excellent musician, being considered one of the best amateur mandolin players in the city. Her sister married Henry Foster Dutton last December.

Mr. Macfarlane is a sugar planter in the Hawaiian Islands, in business with his father, Henry Macfarlane. He is also interested in the Kimball Steamship Company and he is a nephew of Colonel George Macfarlane and Edward Macfarlane.

## Sleeping Cars in Japan.

HONGKONG, Sept. 25.—The railway authorities have decided to introduce sleeping-car accommodation on two express trains between Kobe and Shinjoh, that is, the trains leaving the two termini at 6 p. m. Any one who desires to hire sleeping accommodation must pay besides his fare 4 yen for a day and night, 2 yen for a day only, and 3 yen for a night only. The whole car may be reserved on payment of the charge for the full accommodation.

## Marshall in Jail.

William H. Marshall is at Oahu jail. The Supreme Court's affirmation of the sentence of the lower court means that Marshall must put in six months at hard labor. He was arrested in the afternoon and taken to the station house, whence he was transferred to the jail.

A Lausanne, Switzerland, dispatch says: A secret circular addressed by Joannicus, the Metropolitan of Kieff, to all Russian Archbishops virtually excommunicating Tolstol, the Russian novelist and social reformer, is published here. It declares that Tolstol is an avowed enemy of the church and that therefore, unless he recants, the Holy Synod will prohibit the celebration of all divine services and excommunicate masses in the event of his death.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Manaloa Bay, Kihai, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 6 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahuiki, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

## If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum:

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

## Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

## For Japan and China.

RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GAEILIC	OCT. 19
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 2	CHINA	NOV. 2
GAEILIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 30
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 19	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 25
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 26
COPTIC	DEC. 29	GAEILIC	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 6	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 8
		CHINA	JAN. 18
		DORIC	JAN. 28
		RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 9

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



# THE BLAME IS PLACED

Laid To Public Works Department.

## NOTICES ARE UNHEEDED

Board of Health Scores the Inattention Paid To Its Recommendations.

The Board of Public Works is not doing its share towards the maintenance of sanitary conditions in Honolulu, according to the reports presented to the Board of Health yesterday. The washhouses at Iwilei are particularly described as in most insanitary condition, for they have no cesspools, and are otherwise in such state that they are a byword among the residents of that vicinity.

"When I go to the people and demand that they build cesspools and otherwise put their places in sanitary condition," said Dr. Pratt, city sanitary officer, at the Board of Health meeting yesterday, "the people say to me, 'Why don't the Government put the washhouses in shape? If we are to be compelled to build cesspools, the Government ought to do the same thing.' I cannot make many reforms while the Government keeps such a place as that in the shape it is in at the present time."

"That is so," President Wood remarked. "If the Public Works Department does not put in proper appliances at such places we cannot expect private individuals to do so."

Dr. Cooper then moved that a communication be sent to the Board of Public Works stating what complaints had been made with regard to the Iwilei washhouses by private individuals, and requesting that measures be taken to put the place in proper sanitary condition.

### LEPER ELECTIONEERING.

A letter was received from C. J. McCarthy, chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central committee, wherein he stated that it had come to his attention that a man named Kahalelelo had gone to the leper settlement at Kalaupapa, and had there delivered addresses in the interest of the Republican party. As he had been refused permission to send Democratic speakers to the settlement he stated that his party had been unfairly treated.

"I heard of this man's doings," said Attorney General Dole, "and I looked into the matter and I learned that he had gone to the settlement in the capacity of a prosecuting officer. While there he took advantage of the occasion to make political speeches. He had no authority to do anything of the kind, and I communicated with Sheriff Baldwin of Maui, through High Sheriff Brown, and said that there must not be a repetition of the offense."

### THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The letters received by the Board of Education concerning the medical examination of children in schools in Maui were presented to the board. Owing to the fact that these letters have already appeared in the papers it was deemed unnecessary to read them. President Wood asked what was to be done about the matter, and Mr. Smith said that it appeared necessary to await the report of the Government physicians at the various school districts. Dr. Wood said that these would be received shortly, and suggested that the matter be laid over for the present.

A communication was received from Dr. Wood, Government physician at Wailuku, wherein he stated that he had been compelled to refuse certificates to several children. He gave the names of one or two of them, but he did not state what was the nature of the disease with which they were suffering, and his report was ordered returned to him with directions that he make a more careful statement of the matter, telling why he had refused the applications.

### CEMETERY APPLICATION.

F. J. Berry appeared before the board to present an application of the Hawaiian Cemetery Association for the approval of their proposed site near Pearl City. The place seemed in every way to be suitable and particularly as it was immediately available. The only matter which the board questioned was that of certain springs which flowed from the ground owned by the company into the sea. Dr. Garvin was directed to confer with the directors of the company for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of controlling this water, so that it might not be used for irrigation or domestic purposes, and the site was approved.

### CONTRACTS FOR MEAT.

Contracts were let to the Metropolitan Meat Company for furnishing the leper settlement at Molokai with salt beef for the next six months at the rate of \$15.50 per 200-pound barrel. The Parker Ranch Company was given the contract for furnishing cattle on the hoof, eighty or ninety head a month, at the price of \$25 per head. They agreed to bring the cattle to the landing.

It was reported that eight lepers were sent to the settlement on October 2.

### FISH MARKET AT LAHAINA.

The proposed erection of a fish market at Lahaina on land adjoining the canal there was discussed. A report was received from C. R. Lindsay, the Board of Health agent at Lahaina, approving the site. It appeared that he owned the land, and he said in his report that the canal was in no more insanitary condition than it had been for the past years, since he could remember, in fact. The report occasioned a smile among the members of the board, and it was decided that it would be necessary to obtain the approval of the site from the Government physician at Lahaina before the board would permit the erection of a building at that point.

### LICENSING PLUMBERS.

The report of Plumbing Inspector Duffy stated that it would be necessary to require all master plumbers to take out a license, and to require journeyman plumbers to pass an examination before they are granted the right to ply their trades. This was considered a matter for the consideration of the Legislature, and not for the board to decide.

### KAWAEO DISTRICT.

Superintendent McCandless sent in a letter concerning the condition in Kawaio district, wherein he stated that

# THE MAN WITH THE ARGUS EYES.



ROBERT WILCOX bossed the convention of the Independent party Wednesday. The delegates were at his beck and call. At night before a crowded mass meeting he made a speech, for incendiary, conceit and astuteness, exceeded all his previous efforts. From this speech which the Advertiser published verbatim yesterday are taken at random the following sentences which show the man Wilcox as he is:

I have been traveling from Hawaii to Niihau for the sake of our country and our ticket, because I want you not to be enslaved with the Republicans and Democrats.

I tell you tonight there is no Republican or Democratic party in Hawaii, although there are such parties in the United States.

I was once in the United States to see that equal rights be given to every Hawaiian here as every American in the United States has.

They sent Hartwell and Smith there to entangle your Hawaiian delegate—myself. They were sent by the plantation missionaries, but they got "souped." I went with the nickels and the dimes of every Hawaiian and the Senators and Representatives shook hands with me and recognized me, although I was not an authorized delegate, as I shall be a Congressman.

These haoles in this country are nothing but cockroaches.

I tell you tonight I was not born out of wood!

I was born out of steel! You can argue until your mouth is raw but you cannot knock Wilcox down, do what you may!

I agreed with the people here on June 7 to go to Washington as their Delegate. I tell you tonight I will not withdraw at all!

I tell you tonight I am the only man in Hawaii that knows anything of military tactics. There is no other man here that does.

The time has come for Wilcox to take hold of these small, narrow-minded haoles who have tried to knock me down. I have traveled all over, as far as Europe, and I found no countries so rank as Hawaii.

I tell you if Parker and David and myself all could go to Washington together, I only would come back home with all the honors.

Let us not listen to these snakes of haoles, but let the watchword of Kaula prevail, "Kill the snakes!"

I will not talk back to those who have spoken against me so grievously. Jesus Christ did not return words for insults made against Him. As He did not, why should I?

## HARMFUL REPORTS SENT FROM HAWAII

Edward Politz Says Maliciousness Taints Honolulu Letters.

In a letter to a member of the Honolulu Stock Exchange received yesterday, Edward Politz writes as follows:

Our market here is not any too strong, caused by the malicious and false reports about the plantation and the labor situation, coming from Honolulu. All reports appearing in the papers here dated from Honolulu, bear a strong tendency to maliciousness and ill will, and we do not think it good for the part of a reporter down there to do his level best to injure the community in which he is living, and you gentlemen who are interested in the promotion and welfare of the Hawaiian Islands ought to look into the matter and find out why he persistently sends up reports which are substantially incorrect.

This is quite a serious matter, and if not stopped now, will certainly drive people away from your investments, instead of coming to your assistance with money.

The reports which were sent up about the Pauahau fire are a tissue of falsehoods, and the origin ought to be looked into.

Another report appeared in the papers about the serious disturbance on plantations caused by "labor troubles." You and others down there know that the labor troubles will be bridged over in time and disappear; unfortunately, the parties who are maliciously sending up these reports cannot be bridged over, nor will they disappear.

While we address this letter to you personally, we would ask you to give it as wide circulation as possible so that the guilty parties may be properly "called down."

With best regards, we beg to remain, yours very truly,

EDWARD POLITZ & CO.

### THE CREEK COUNCIL.

Text of Chief Porter's First Annual Message.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Oct. 4.—The annual session of the Creek council has convened at Okmulgee. Chief Porter's first annual message, which is pronounced one of the most important messages ever sent to the council, vigorously defends the act of the last session of the Creek council, authorizing the Creeks to take a census of their own citizens, which act was not approved by President McKinley. Chief Porter does not agree with the view of the General Government that the tenure in common by which the tribe now holds its lands, should be changed to that of individual tenure, as provided in the Curtis Act. He advocates a standard allotment of 160 acres as each citizen's share in the common estate. He also advocates a reform of the stock laws, and recommends that steps be taken so that appeals from the decision of the Dawes Commission in land cases may be taken to the United States Courts in the Territory instead of the Interior Department at Washington.

### Sugar Industry in Formosa.

HONGKONG, Sept. 15.—The Formosan authorities have decided to grant a subsidy to a sugar refining company promoted by several well-known capitalists, including the Mott and Mitau families. During the current fiscal year 12,000 yen will be contributed to the concern, and in the next session of the Diet a bill will be introduced providing for the granting of an annual subsidy of 30,000 yen for five consecutive years.

## Nerve Tonic ANOTHER CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong. This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:



"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell returned on the Rio.

A Dreler of Kauai was a passenger on the Rio.

On the 24th instant C. L. Wight and bride are expected back.

S. W. Spencer, James Olds and John Isaac will leave Saturday for Kawaeho. They will stump Koolau for the Democratic party.

The Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd., are offering a big lot of second-hand wagons, buggies, etc., etc., for special sale. See ad in this paper.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Alice Edith Wall, daughter of Mr. Elizabeth Evans Wall, to Frederick Charles Smith. The wedding will take place at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Thursday evening, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Junius Kane has gone to Kauai to stump the Island for Samuel Parker. He enters the speaking field with enthusiasm, and being an old Royalist, his services to the Republican party will undoubtedly have considerable weight at the polls in November.

Mr. John D. Spreckels, who departed early in the week for Philadelphia to be present at the trial of the Oceanic Steamship Company's new steamer, Sierra, on October 1, will remain in the East until the return of a family from Europe early in November. —Argonaut.

The Devey and La Paloma will race over the Honolulu-Lahaina course on Friday, October 13. The yacht will start at 10 o'clock of that day. The boats will lay over in Lahaina on the following Saturday, and the return is to be made on Sunday. The winner will receive a challenge cup.

Wray Taylor received mail advices yesterday from Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Experiment Station, and special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, in which he states he has made a full report of the conditions he observed here in coming growing to President McKinley and Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department. Dr. Stubbs also stated that there was a possibility of an expert forester being sent here some time in November by the Secretary.

The Ventura, the third and last of the big freight and passenger ships that are being built in Philadelphia for the Oceanic Steamship Company, was launched on Wednesday, September 26, at Cramp's shipyard. Miss Elsie Cronmiller, niece of Mr. John D. Spreckels, president of the company, gave the vessel its name. The Sierra and Sonoma, the Ventura's sister ships, will go on their trial trips in a few weeks. The Ventura is 400 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 23 feet deep. She is 6,000 tons gross register, with twin screws, and 7,500 horsepower. All three vessels will ply between San Francisco and Australian ports. —Argonaut, Oct. 1.

## EXPERIMENT STATION IS TO BE ESTABLISHED

THE FOLLOWING LETTER was submitted to the Governor's council by Commissioner Wray Taylor yesterday morning:

Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station. Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., Sept. 17, 1900. My Dear Sir: We returned from Washington to this point on yesterday. While in Washington I received your kind letter, written on your return from the Island of Hawaii.

I have made my report to the President and Secretary, which will be adopted. That report recommends that the Experiment Station be located on the plat assigned by your former Government for the Experiment Station. The 230 acres, a part of which has been set aside by proclamation of President McKinley, we desire to recover. I have recommended that the Director be appointed, which will be done immediately. He will probably be there to take charge before the beginning of the next year. He will clear the grounds, erect the buildings and get ready for the remainder of his staff, which will follow as soon as he has everything in readiness.

I have also recommended that Governor Dole, yourself and the Commissioner of Public Lands (Mr. Brown) to be an advisory council to the Director, the details of which will be attended to in a few weeks. I think in a few months you will have a fully equipped Experiment Station right at your doors. We are now hunting for a suitable Director, which I am sorry to say is no easy matter.

We are under many obligations to you and Mr. Haighs for the seed which you had prepared for us, and assure you that they are very highly appreciated here. I have seen Secretary Wilson and Mr. Pinchot, the forester, and both have promised to send an expert forester some time in November.

I send you today a catalogue of year book of Audubon Park, and will be glad to furnish you with anything from that you do not possess, and at the same time will be thankful for anything that you do not find in the catalogue for our own collection.

Mr. Stubbs is now resting in Memphis with some relatives, and will return home in a week or two. We both desire to return to Governor Dole, and numerous friends on the Islands our thanks for the many kindnesses and courtesies extended to us. It will always be pleasant to recall our trip to the Hawaiian Islands, and the especially pleasant recollections of the many friends that we met there.

Promising to do whatever we can for you whenever we can serve, and inviting you to command us on such occasions, and with very kind regards and high appreciation of your courtesies to us, I am,

Very truly yours, WM. C. STUBBS, Director.



## NOMINATIONS OF INDEPENDENTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

platform of the Independent Home Rule party.

"We do hereby pledge ourselves not to confirm any of the appointments of Governor Dole in section 3 of the Territorial act."

The following letter from J. O. Carter was then read by Secretary D. Kapi:

Honolulu, H. T., Oct. 10, 1900.

Mr. Kalaualani, Chairman of Convention of the Independent Home Rule Party.

Sir: Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Robert Boyd and George Markham, representing themselves as acting under your instructions, handed me a pledge which you as leader of the Independent Home Rule party required me to sign as a prerequisite to a nomination by the convention of that party. A reading of the pledge, particularly item three, convinces me that you have started upon a course that can only be considered mischievous by thoughtful men; and as a friend of the Hawaiian people I ask you to reconsider your proposed policy, as one fraught with danger to the native race.

Being forewarned of the course you would pursue, I must ask you not to consider me as a candidate for any position on the ticket of your party. My appeal must be from your convention to the Hawaiian people.

Very truly yours,

J. O. CARTER.

CARTER AND MACFARLANE.

After the reading of the letter, Mr. Carter's name ought to be left out altogether, but S. H. Meekapuu did not agree with him. The latter thought that Mr. Carter's letter ought to be given due consideration, for, in his opinion, it was not a refusal, and he thought that J. O. Carter's name should be not stricken out entirely.

A question was raised about the name of E. C. Macfarlane. He also had been approached by members of the Home Rule party to endorse the pledge as aforesaid and had written a letter, which was read, as follows:

Sir: Messrs. Robert Boyd and George Markham called upon me yesterday giving me to understand that they bore a message from you, the purpose of which was that a pledge had been prepared by you and other leaders of your party, which I must sign if I desired a nomination as Senator for the Third Senatorial District, and I understood that you desired that the pledge came from you to me. My answer to your message as given to them was that I would refuse to sign any pledge, but they requested me to give the matter further consideration, which I have done, and the result of such deliberation leads me to say more emphatically that I will not sign a pledge, particularly such a one as was presented to me for consideration.

I cannot believe that the Hawaiian people will approve of your action, and I shall be content to abide their decision at the polls.

I remain, very truly,

E. C. MACFARLANE.

HARVEY STAYS IN.

After the reading of the two letters, D. Kalaualani read the names of those who were nominated as Senators for the Island of Oahu and asked that the same be voted on by ballot.

Immediately after this George Markham moved that the name of Frank Harvey be stricken off because he was a Democratic nominee and had failed to notify the members of the Home Rule party that he was not a Democrat.

The motion failed to find a second, was lost. J. K. Prendergast then moved that the names of J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane be considered by the whole delegation before the vote for the nominations proceeded.

W. H. Kallimol agreed with J. K. Prendergast in his view, but failed to second his motion, and as a result it was lost, and the chairman ordered that the ballots be prepared and the meeting to be held at the time and place as before.

J. K. Kaula announced that the business before the house was to consider the qualification of D. Kalaualani.

S. K. Pua said: "We have considered the qualification of D. Kalaualani and also moved that the secretary cast a ballot for him, which was done."

BEDLAM LET LOOSE.

A long discussion ensued on the method of voting for the nominees for the Legislative ticket. There were thirteen names to be voted upon and some of the delegates proposed to take up each name in turn and dispose of it. Others wanted to bunch the lot and take one vote upon it. Then bedlam was let loose.

Six men at a time jumped to their feet wildly declaring that the voting should be done one way and others that it must be done another. Arms were raised and around heads in alarming fashion; the delegates raised their voices until a perfect roar and babel of tongues resulted.

And where was the chairman during this turmoil? It was difficult to tell which was the chairman, for Wilcox, Kalaualani and Kaula sat behind the same table. Kaula did most of the hammering upon the table, but his attempts to preserve order were unavailing. At last Kalaualani arose to his feet, advanced to the front of the platform and called upon the delegates to stop their clamor.

The noise subsided. Wm. Messman said that as there were thirteen names to be placed on the ticket he would move that they be placed on the ballot at one time.

Rev. Olliva understood that the chair's ruling had been made that the entire thirteen go on the ticket in a bunch. J. K. Kaula ruled that the nominees for the Senate be considered one by one.

S. K. Pua said that as the delegates seemed to support the motion that was before the house to consider the thirteen names at one time, he begged to withdraw his motion that the candidates be considered one by one.

Mr. Halela moved that the chair be a little more serious in the matter of making rulings and calming the convention and should prevent the people from all talking at the same time.

MARKHAM EXCITED.

This motion produced another wordy outbreak. Suddenly from a front-row seat George Markham, secretary of the Home Rule organization, cut the air with his long self. His eyes blazed like coals of fire, and tongue would have gathered that tongue, he would have gathered that Markham was denouncing the universe. He shouted and gesticulated. He merely wanted to establish some kind of a rule as to how the convention should consider the names, and said he thought they should be considered singly.

Kaula made a ruling similar to the first one made, that the names should be considered singly. Bedlam broke loose again. At one time three chairmen were on their feet, together with the convention secretary. At least a dozen delegates were talking at once. Again Kalaualani calmed the multitude.

Robert Boyd thought the most perfect and equitable arrangement was to place the thirteen names on the ticket. "We are here for clean business," he shouted, "and therefore let us consider

those names as proposed by the delegates." Boyd contended in answer to a statement made by Kalaualani that the rule to consider the names singly was cast aside.

ADJOURN FOR A LUNcheon.

Chairman No. 1 looked puzzled. There were so many motions before the convention that he did not know which to choose. Parliamentary rules were not observed at any time.

Kalaualani asked Messman to bring up all the names before the convention. "I now place the thirteen names left on the ticket for the consideration of the delegates and to be voted upon," said Messman, flourishing a paper inscribed with the thirteen names in question.

Kaula put the motion to the convention and it was passed without a dissenting voice. Delegate Prendergast moved that the matter be placed in the hands of a committee, which was carried.

The chair appointed Prendergast, but Boyd came forward to get a paper from the chairman.

Wilcox moved that the convention adjourn, as the chairmen were getting hungry. Boyd said food was to be brought to the drill shed at 1 o'clock, and moved that the session be continued.

PUA SAYS, "NO PLEDGE."

The word "pledge" caught the crowd, and Wilcox's suggestion prevailed. They adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

When the afternoon session was called to order Mr. Boyd reported that the ballots for the Senatorial nominees were ready.

S. K. Pua then asked that the rules of the house be suspended, that he might make a few remarks. This was granted, and S. K. Pua proceeded, as follows:

"I wish to warn the delegation to cast aside a pledge, which was brought to our notice for the first time this morning. The delegation did not know anything about any pledge, for it was only put up by a few, and I therefore move that such pledge be cast aside altogether."

After some discussion, the President said as follows:

"Let it be the sense of this delegation to notify J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane that their letters are disregarded, as Section 3 of the pledge was stricken out."

The President continued by reading the names of the various nominees and commenting on their ability, loyalty, etc.

The name of E. C. Macfarlane was stricken out because that gentleman preferred to run for the House.

When the vote was taken the following were elected, Kalaualani being already selected.

FOR SENATORS.

J. K. Kaula.  
D. Kanuha.  
J. O. Carter.  
S. K. Pua.  
N. Boyd.

After the election of Senators, candidates were placed in nomination for Representatives. The Fifth District nominated the following:

J. P. Makalinal.  
William Messman.  
George Markham.  
J. K. Prendergast.  
S. K. Mahoe.  
J. K. Paele.

The Fourth District put up the following names:

J. K. Clark.  
J. K. Nakookoo.  
D. Kalaualani, Jr.  
E. C. Macfarlane.  
M. H. Kallimol.  
J. C. Quinn.

A recess was then taken in order to give George Markham, the printing committee, time to have ballots printed.

At 6 o'clock the meeting was resumed and the above being declared the candidates for the party, short speeches were made by them.

NAMES OF DELEGATES.

The following were the delegates from the Fourth District: Kimo, Pakau, Nalohuwa, Mauiola, Kuna, John Kalaualani, R. N. Boyd, Moses L. Kaakapu, J. W. Kahu, J. Kanui, J. B. Kahu, J. O. Carter, John Hill, H. N. Baker, W. H. Kallimol, William Kapela, Sam Davies, Sam Kala, D. H. Kellia, Henry Huka, Kall, J. Kamaialulu, David Nalehena, Thomas Kallia, E. K. Keokapu, J. K. Clark, P. Hailon, R. W. Kalauekoku, Abr. Kihulu, J. K. Nakookoo, S. Kamol, Sol. Meheula, W. B. Kamol, John Lili, John Naone, Mika Pakekeke, George Makalena, S. Umauma, J. K. Kahalo, D. K. Kalaualani, Jr., D. Kuphea, Sam Kamauna, Mr. Hanu.

The following were the delegates of the Fifth District: S. K. Mahoe, D. Naloli, S. K. Ohi, K. Keao, John Inia, A. P. L. Hao, Mahlon, Moses Palau, Jesse Makalinal, J. Walola, J. W. Pipikane, John Akaka, J. P. Kallimol, J. E. W. Palau, W. H. Kealakal, John Mahuka, Kellihenehu, Wm. H. Kallimol, M. O. Kalelepuu, Nakapuahi Kohala, S. Kekuwa, J. Keau, J. K. Prendergast, Wm. Messman, C. C. Keave, David Makohau, E. K. Liliakani, D. Kana, John Nalualu, S. K. Kato, H. Kaulahilo, J. K. Kaunamano, S. H. Kamekapu, N. K. Hapoo, Pao, Timokeo Kapuiale, S. W. Kahuwa, David Al. John Amaka, Mrs. Anna Koi, Moses Kamukou, S. K. Hui, M. K. Koi, F. B. Hockano.

Others present were: Wm. Aylett, Wm. Messman, Wm. White of Lahaina, J. K. Pua, John Kumale, Wm. Smith, J. B. Gorman, Edmund Norrie, J. H. Boyd, Hapa, A. G. M. Robertson, B. H. Wright, E. H. Hart, J. Keau, J. K. Nakookoo, Mrs. Kalia Palau, Mrs. Anna Koi, the late delegates, P. Polikapa, J. Kanui, B. Kanui, J. W. Pipikane, Jesse Makalinal, K. Meekapu, R. N. Boyd, J. K. Prendergast, George Markham, James Quinn, B. H. McCannahan, Joseph Clark, G. M. Keone, J. K. Paele, Keoni Kaunaa, Benjamin Kanahele, George Markham, D. Kanaui, Charles Lili, Moke Maui, John Poe Kuaha, J. M. Keloha.

THE MASS MEETING.

Anti-Haole Speeches Entertained a Great Crowd.

At the mass meeting Robert Wilcox and James Quinn were the warm talkers. Wilcox was afire. He said good things about himself and damned the haoles. Quinn did as well as he could under the same line.

D. Kalaualani spoke first, followed by R. N. Boyd, S. K. Pua and James Quinn. All but Quinn cut their speeches short and Mahoe did likewise after Quinn had sat down.

J. Makalinal urged all who loved their country to stand together and vote for the Independent ticket. He asked each one to constitute himself a committee of one to work among his friends and get them to vote for the party which would give them the things which they desired.

Quiet Reigns in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 1.—There has been no rioting today as the result of the scandal regarding the purchase of arms in Belgium and the alleged use by former Minister of Finance Belaunde of Government money for his transactions, but in all the principal thoroughfares excited groups have discussed the situation.

President Romana has appointed Anibal Villagras Minister of Finance, and Colonel Porto as Minister of War. During the absence of Porto, Jose R. Lapuente will discharge the duties of the office.

## A MENACE TO HEALTH

### Hilo Reported To Be Filthy.

#### WHAT SAM JOHNSON SAYS

##### He Pictures Alarming Conditions in the Rainy City on Hawaii.

Many sanitary reforms are necessary at Hilo, according to the report of Captain Johnson, presented to the Board of Health yesterday. Captain Johnson visited Hilo last week, taking an odorless excavator with him, and he was given instructions to make a careful examination of the town and report what its sanitary state was. His report in full is as follows:

I have the honor to make the following report on my visit to Hilo, and also on the general sanitary condition of that city.

On my arrival, after delivering the odorless excavator to Sheriff Andrews, I set out to find the work for it. After finding a cesspool that was overflowing, and getting ready to have it pumped, I discovered the fact that no such thing as regular dumping place existed in Hilo. No one was able to use the excavator under these circumstances, I then began the investigation of the garbage removing system of the city, and in regard to it I am now able to give the following facts:

HILO IS DIRTY.

In the greater portion of the city dry earth closets are used, and the refuse is supposed to be removed every day, but as there is only one medium-sized cart used for that purpose, I have seen places where the refuse stayed two or three days. In the places with privy vaults they simply wait till it gets offensive, when a new vault is dug and the old one filled in.

No boxes for the inside of vaults, vents or covers for the vaults are used, and everything is done without approval of an agent of the Board of Health.

There is a sewer running through one portion of the town and the connections are made with houses along its line, which would cause the spread of disease.

The sewer is flushed by the stream from the mountains.

For removing of common rubbish, another cart is used. The number of cesspools is very few, only bath houses, wash houses and such places where plenty of water is used have cesspools, which are never emptied. The houses in the lower part of the town are using open wooden flumes which in many cases are not complete, or so poorly constructed and placed that the liquid refuse is running over or through them, saturating the ground or lodging under the houses in very offensive pools.

For removing garbage and rubbish, fees from 50 cents to \$1.50 are collected, and establishments exceeding \$1.50, but of these fees such expenses, as salaries, stock feed, garbage boxes, etc., are paid. The realizations are hardly large enough to cover the expenses.

NO TOWING SYSTEM.

The system of towing garbage out to sea cannot be introduced here for some time yet, as there is no proper means of towing or suitable place for the wharf.

There is lot on Kalia, where property owned by Sheriff Andrews, where for some time past the refuse from dry earth closets has been carted to and used for cultivation, therefore arousing complaints from the residents of that neighborhood.

Sheriff Andrews has leased a few acres of land to be used as dumping grounds, southeast of the town, about one-quarter of a mile from nearest residence. The location and the nature of the ground of this place are in favor of its being used for the purpose, this being the best and the only place in Hilo, upon which dry earth closets and liquid refuse could be emptied.

But as the road to these grounds is of such a nature that no heavy wagon can be used, it remains only to wait until it is properly graded and put in passable condition.

As under these circumstances I was unable to work the excavator on the cesspools, I have, in the presence of Sheriff Andrews and his men, pumped one load of clean water from the prison pond, and this was enabled to show them how the pump and excavator should be used.

After making a thorough inspection of the town, I am able to make the following statements in regard to its general sanitary condition.

TOWN IS FILTHY.

The streets are covered with rubbish, which in many cases is offensive. The houses are built regardless of health relations; in some cases without any open space between them, and in many cases right on the ground. No proper drainage for rain water is used, which often lodges under the houses and becomes offensive.

In many cases yards are below the level of the street and in wet weather are flooded. Spaces under the houses are covered with filth and liquid refuse from the flumes. Ducks are kept under the houses.

Bath houses, laundries and pool shops are in insanitary condition, from not having proper drainage; floors are not water-tight, clothes are dried on the premises, and taro refuse is thrown in the back yard.

Out of numerous stables I have inspected none comply with sanitary regulations and in many cases the inside of the stalls is toward the head of the animal; some have wooden floors which are not water-tight, and manure is allowed to accumulate to a great extent. In the stable I visited it is a common practice for the occupants of the stalls to throw the remnants outside on the grass, where they are left to decompose. A forty-eight hours' notice to clear the space served on the responsible parties on Tuesday morning.

I have inspected both slaughter houses and found them in a very insanitary condition, especially the one owned by Mr. Lyman. Sheep and cattle are kept in pens, the ground of which is saturated with liquid discharge so as to be almost a swamp. The wooden floor of pig pens is raised about two feet off the ground, and the discharge which is supposed to drain into the space beneath, is caught in a leaking trough that floor and there is formed into pools. The place where the animals are killed is thick with dirt and blood. Hides, bones, intestines, etc., are scattered all over the premises and are thickly covered with filth; from the state of the man in charge, the place had not been washed for months, although the stream is but 100 yards off.

There are no sanitary rules or regulations in Hilo at the present time to be obeyed, and until some are made, and published, people cannot be compelled to do anything.

The inspector, Mr. Steven, receives a salary of \$15 and 10 per cent of all the collections made, a together about \$3 for the work he does in sanitary lines, to which he cannot properly attend on account of his other business, as, at the same time, he is an auctioneer, a commission merchant, an insurance agent and a collector.

To operate the excavator, the Hilo Board of Health is waiting for a set of double harness and a team of mules.

They also require at least two more carts for removing refuse.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,

Superintendent Garbage Department.

Bids for New Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Proposals for constructing by contract six armored cruisers will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, December 7, 1900, when they will be publicly opened.

It is expected armor-producing concerns will be here to-morrow to confer with Secretary Long concerning the armor required for the war ships now in course of construction.

## THE LOSS OF THE PEARY RELIEF BOAT

### How the Lily of the North Piled up on a Reef on Black Island.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Herbert L. Bridgeman of Brooklyn has received a letter from Russell W. Porter of Springfield, Vt., concerning the loss of the Peary relief schooner, the Lily of the North, which was briefly reported in a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., recently. Mr. Porter, who was the leader of the hunting party on the Peary steamer Diana in 1899, writes:

"I received a letter from the 'Lily of the North,' left Halifax on July 20th, with four passengers aboard, Cornelius Hawkins, Westhall Borden, of Fall River, my niece, Miss Marsh, and myself. We were five days getting to Sydney. Then my niece and I left them, returning to Boston."

"I received a few days ago a long letter from Hawkins, who gave out the following news. The Lily had met calms, gales and headwinds all the way down the Labrador coast, and near Nain the party began to despair of getting to Jensen that summer. They had often expressed a stock saying, 'Arctic veterans—that the oldest inhabitant had never seen such a season of ice.' So the sportsmen went inland hunting and returning in about a week found that the Lily had laid her bones a day or two previous on Black Island, thirty miles from Nain, had dragged her anchor in a gale and bumped her keel off and gone to pieces, losing most of her cargo."

"Now, just draw a picture of Jensen waiting at the Paffin land station for help and news of the busy work, and know his despair; another year facing him; no civilized food, no coal; in fact, another year of savagery in order to keep alive. I think his case is now more pitiable, for such a state of affairs should never have happened in the first place. Hawkins and Borden took the mail steamer and went on to Ramah, quite far north for the mail boats to go, within ninety miles of Cape Chidley, and returned to St. Johns on her."

The Jensen referred to in the letter is in charge of a whaling station at Cape Mercy, in Raffen land, to which the Lily of the North was bound, and he is the only white man attached to the place. The Peary expedition of 1897 brought out a large amount of whale oil and bone collected by Jensen, who in a storm the previous winter nearly perished. He was brought back to Boston, where he was restored to health, and the following summer he returned to the whaling station."

TAKEN ILL IN THE STREET.

On the 26th of January, 1893, a young lady, passing through Burton Street, in Darlington, was suddenly taken ill. Fortunately, she was seen by the people of a house near by, who conducted her within doors, administered a stimulant, and cared for her until she was able to go home.

This, you may say, was hardly an incident worth putting in print. That depends on what it signified. To a besieged and starving garrison the sound of a distant bugle is a matter to make the heart jump.

On arriving at her house, we are sorry to say, the young lady had a second seizure, and a doctor was at once called in.

No, it was not the nerves, or a rush of blood to the head; the symptoms pointed to a thoroughly disordered state of the digestion; ulcerated stomach, probably. So spoke the medical man, after a careful diagnosis.

Such being the doctor's opinion, he prescribed on the lines suggested by the facts. The sequel proved him right, albeit his treatment had but little beneficial effect. For this he is not to be blamed, as there are few diseased conditions more difficult to correct than the one he met with in this instance. Many physicians decline to touch such cases—sending the sufferers to hospitals.

In a letter dated August 20th, 1893, the young lady describes the events alluded to here, and informs us as to the final result.

"It was early in 1897," she says, "that my health, previously good, began to fall. In spite of all we could do, I got worse, and in the middle of that year my state was dreadful. Not only was my appetite wholly destroyed but I abhorred the very sight of food. From the most savoury and attractive meals that could be put on the table I turned away in disgust."

"That this was unnatural and alarming, of course, I realized; but what could be done? Hardly a day passed without my suffering agony with a twisting, gripping, gnawing feeling in the stomach."

"The pleasure and comfort went out of my life as completely as the sparkle vanishes from a lake on a cloudy day."

"At length I acted on my mother's urgent and repeated advice, and began the use of Mother Seigle's Syrup. She said it had wrought a wonderful cure on her; and why should it not on me? So I said yes, and we sent for it. Before I had taken four bottles the trouble passed away, and I have been a strong, healthy girl ever since—and that is now eighteen months."—Maud McGuinness, 153 Burton Street, Darlington, Sydney, N. S. W.

## NEW YORK CHARTER MAY BE CHANGED

### Radical Reforms May be Proposed by a Legislative Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Should the charter of New York city be amended in line with the views of revision committee appointed by Governor Roosevelt, there will be a radical change in the local government of Greater New York.

The commission will meet today to discuss and pass upon the work of the several sub-committees. It is said on good authority that the members of the commission, with two exceptions, are a unit upon all questions, and that the radical changes suggested by the sub-committees will be sent to Governor Roosevelt before December 1, with the approval of the commission, the minority agreeing to sign the report.

The main proposal is to give each borough local self-government in the management of street cleaning, police, fire, water supply, parks, highways and street lighting. Involved in this is the suggestion that the heads of these departments shall be appointed by the presidents of the several boroughs, thus giving local home rule in a broad sense to the voters of each subdivision of the city. Under this arrangement the taxpayers would be able to hold their local officials, and not the mayor, responsible, but the change would also have far reaching effect in political issues.

There is a unanimity on the proposition to abolish the municipal assembly and to have no more councilmen. There is to be a board of aldermen composed of two men for each assembly district in greater New York, or in all 120 aldermen.

The revision commission will bring in a plan to sub-divide the assembly districts in the election of aldermen, and so bring the men to be chosen as near to the people as possible. The revision committee thinks that a man representing about 3,000 voters will be reasonably responsive to public sentiment in nearly all districts of the city. The aldermen will be elected every two years, and the question of salary is not yet settled. They will have a large measure of legislative power.

It is estimated that the need of 1,000 officeholders will be lopped off, and nearly \$2,000,000 a year will be saved. Salaries should all the proposed amendments to the charter prevail. The plan for borough home rule and the creation of 120 aldermen are the really radical changes proposed.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4-14c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined—Steady; crushed, 6-55c; powdered, 6-55c; granulated, 6-15c.

For sprains, swelling and lameness there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

### White House

#### 420 FORT ST. HONOLULU.

##### HAVE JUST RECEIVED

## Polariscopes!

### OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

## Chemical Balances.

## Brix Sacharometers.

## Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

## FLASKS, Etc.

## PURE CHEMICALS

### ALWAYS ON HAND.

## FORT STREET, American Dry Goods Association.

## HONOLULU.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President  
P. C. Jones, Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke, Cashier  
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.



# THEIR WORK IS FINISHED

Board of Registration  
Closes.

## DID A BIG DAY'S WORK

Two Hundred and Thirty-Nine  
Voters Signed Yesterday--  
Total of 5891.

Promptly at 10 o'clock last evening the Board of Registration closed its doors, and with signs of relief the members of the Board took their departure from the booth where they have spent most of their time for the last few weeks.

At the hour of closing the number of voters registered was exactly 5,891, 239 having been registered yesterday. During the dying hours of the Board there was little business and the room was full of lookers on to joke the last few to come forward and to watch the Board to its last work.

Ten minutes before the hour for closing a question arose that was one of the most knotty ones that the Board has had brought before it. A man named August Aaron came up to be registered. He had just returned from a three month's trip to the Coast and it appeared that during his absence from Honolulu he had not maintained a residence here. He had left his tools which he used in his trade as a carpenter in the place where he had worked and he had retained his position and it was fully understood that he was to return as soon as he had paid a visit to friends and relatives in California.

"But did you retain a residence in Honolulu while you were gone?" asked Mr. Andrews.

"No, I am afraid I did not," said Aaron. "I took all my belongings, clothes and so forth with me."

"Then I do not see how we can register you," Mr. Andrews said. "The law distinctly says that in order to be eligible for registration a man must have had his residence in the precinct in which he means to vote for three months prior to the time when he applies for registration. Now you had no residence here and you can scarcely say that you have a right to vote."

Aaron agreed with him and turned reluctantly away. Not so with Tommy Lucas however. He wanted the man registered and he protested long and loud but he could not show that the man had had a residence here during the necessary three months.

"If you care to sue out a writ of mandamus against us," Mr. Andrews finally said, "it can be done and the man will be registered as of this evening should the Supreme Court decide that he had a right to be registered."

But this was going too far for Lucas and he gave it up.

The last man to be registered was Frank E. Nichols of Wall, Nichols & Company, and as he finished taking the oath the hands of the clock pointed to 10 o'clock and the Board closed up.

The Board was hard worked all day. During the two sessions there was a steady stream of would-be voters in line. Many were disappointed but the majority passed. The number of Portuguese voters was on the increase, while the Hawaiians continued to present themselves in the same proportion as during the previous thirty-eight days of the registration.

Some of the Portuguese who have been naturalized by the United States Circuit Court were refused registration by reason of their being unable to read understandingly from newspapers and pamphlets, and to explain what they were able to read. Some of them could hardly write English words. A simple sentence such as "I see the mice" puzzled many of them. The man who could not write the latter sentence was told that he had better wait to register until the next election came along.

A Portuguese who had just been naturalized came smilingly up to the counter.

"Are you naturalized?" asked Lorrin Andrews.

"Yes—a Democrat," was the simple reply. "Independent" George Markham looked worried. This would-be voter was turned down because he could neither read nor write understandingly in the English language.

Another Portuguese struck a similar snag. It was questioned by one of the Registrars as to how the man would be able to make out his ballot at the polls with such a limited vocabulary. He was similarly disposed of.

### CAME NEAR DYING.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says Mr. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different remedies, but to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and thank them for the great benefit they have done for me. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory."

### A Royal Wedding.

MUNICH, Oct. 2.—Prince Albert of Belgium, heir apparent to the throne of that country, was married today to the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria. The civil ceremony took place in the throne room and was followed by a religious service in the Chapel Royal, after which there was a reception.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

There is a shortage of tea in Japan. Two of Galveston's banks have reopened.

Deaths continue at Glasgow from the plague. Marshal Martinez de Campos of Spain is dead.

There is an increase of yellow fever in Cuba.

The Nome City storm coat that place \$1,000,000.

The smallpox epidemic at Nome is subsiding.

Germany's duty on wheat is likely to be increased.

Intemperance is gaining among women in London.

San Francisco may put in postal pneumatic tubes.

Bryan has been stumping Nebraska in an automobile.

Workmen are pouring into Galveston to rebuild the city.

A championship golf congress is in session at Chicago.

Wild fowl are unusually plentiful in California this fall.

John Ostinus, an old Chicago musician and inventor, is dead.

American firemen are far in the lead at Paris fair competitions.

The Prince of Wales has engaged Tod Sloan to ride for him in 1901.

Eighty thousand pilgrims saw the Pope on September 28 and 29.

The population of Los Angeles is 102,479, as against 50,395 in 1890.

Clement Scott is to issue a new weekly in London, the Free Lance.

The steamship Robert Dollar may have been lost off the Alaskan coast.

Senator Stewart of Nevada says Bryan's influence is waning in the West.

Roberts has given notice that Boers who surrender will not be deported.

Col. H. A. Trevelyan of Fresno, Cal., a survivor of the Light Brigade, is dead.

Mary Anderson Navarro lately appeared in opera in London for charity.

The National Association of Democratic clubs is in session at Indianapolis.

Harvard is thought to have the best chance as the lawn tennis champion.

Actor Botham was injured in a stage duel at New York, a foil piercing his foot.

Lawyer John M. Chretien of San Francisco has been found guilty of forgery.

Electric cars are likely to supplant cable cars on Market street, San Francisco.

Former President Harrison, wife and daughter, have gone to the Adirondacks.

Formal announcement is made of the departure of the Russian legation from Peking.

Japan is vexed at the subordinate position given her in the peace negotiations.

A New York millionaire has arranged to have the Passion Play reproduced in America.

Henry Miller, the actor, has been forced by throat trouble to leave his company.

Charles Yerkes of Chicago will invest millions in London underground railroads.

Stanford University is to have a hospital for the care of sick or injured members.

In the maneuvers off Newport the torpedo boats won the fight against the warships.

Kitchener, for services in South Africa, is likely to get the local rank of full general.

Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage is traveling occasionally preaching in Great Britain.

One hundred and fifty square miles of Sonoma county, Cal., have been swept by fire.

The case of Henry Youtsey, charged with complicity in the Goebel murder, is now on trial.

A great review of British troops was held at Komatiport in honor of the King of Portugal.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has ordered 2,000 new cars and 44 new engines to handle freight.

The Belgian Dutch are making extensive preparations for the reception of President Krueger.

General Miles renews his recommendation for the further use of the automobile in the army.

Victor Baden-Powell will command 12,000 police in the Transvaal and Orange River colony.

Von Waldersee will make his headquarters in one of the imperial palaces of the Forbidden City.

Actor Hackett has left Frohman because of the latter's refusal to let him play "Richard Carvel."

Miss Bessie MacDonald, the Chicago opera singer, will wed the titled nephew of the late Baron Hirsch.

Lieutenant Hobson says he was misquoted in the Herald, and that he had no desire to reflect on Dewey.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company is providing free scientific and economic lectures for its subordinates.

New York business men are making a drive in all contracts declaring their void in case Bryan is elected.

A large and wealthy Southern California family have moved to Argentina, where they have taken up land.

The New York Herald's careful poll of States indicates that McKinley will have an electoral vote of 258 and Bryan 168.

Edmond Rostand and others have sued Richard Mansfield for an accounting of his royalties on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

There is an abundance of wild berries on the hills about Dawson, and Indians are bringing them in for sale at \$1.50 per quart.

The outbreak of a submarine volcano in the Gulf of Mexico is reported by an incoming British tramp steamer at New York.

France is a sport for women in France, society parties in Paris being formed to witness the mutilation of living animals.

upon, and that the women were then taken ashore and butchered in cold blood.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard learns that England's reply to the German circular in reference to China is shaped in a very friendly and affirmative tone, the Tribune's London correspondent cables.

Robert Curdy Lord, a retired banker and broker, was found dead in a house in Mount Vernon, N. Y., which was recently rented by him. There was every indication that he had deliberately committed suicide by turning on the gas.

The conferences between officers of the American Tinplate Company and men representing their employees have resulted in an agreement on the scale of wages, but some minor demands of the men remain to be settled.

The Norwegian steamer Calanda and the Japanese steamer Ise Maru are reported to have been in collision off Iwoshima. The Calanda was sunk and forty-five of her crew and passengers were drowned. The Ise Maru put in at Iwoshima.

Heavy fighting is reported across the Sabi river. This means that the British are intercepting Steyn and Reitz, who, with their forces, are attempting to push northward and effect a junction.

A commando is said to be surrounded near Pieterburg.

A large number of guns, mostly damaged, have been found along the Crocodile river near Heesterspruit. Practically the whole of the Republican Railroad stock has been captured on the Selate line. There are eight miles of vehicles, the majority being in good condition.

Lord Wolseley is quoted in an interview as saying that China, "through love of nature and art, must one day develop into a great nation. The end of all things, in Lord Wolseley's opinion, will be China fighting the United States for the supremacy of the world."

John Gleason, supposed to be demented, shot and seriously wounded Rev. Lawrence P. McCarthy, rector of the Roman Catholic church of the Most Holy Redeemer, of East Boston, at the parochial residence. Gleason was arrested. The priest will probably recover.

A New York dispatch says: Willard H. Hutchinson, the boy actor, has become reconciled to his seventy-eight-year-old bride. He read in an evening paper that his wife was pining for him at the Park Avenue Hotel and he hastened to her today. She gave him her fortune of \$2,000,000 when she became his bride.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says: The Cabinet has resigned owing to a unanimous vote of censure by the Congress, being inevitable as a result of the scandal in connection with the purchase of arms in Belgium, and the alleged use by Senor Belamunde, a former Minister of Finance, of government funds for his private transactions.

A Lourenzo Marques dispatch says: The Austrian steamer Lloyd has sailed from here having on board 400 Transvaal refugees, part of them being Irish-Americans. All their expenses have been paid by the Transvaal Government. Each man received 30 shillings, and will be paid \$2.50 on landing at any port which may be selected by him.

A Router dispatch from Shanghai, dated September 25th, says: Advice from the best sources in the north indicate that a famine among the natives is inevitable during the coming winter. The usual rice supply has not been shipped. There are rumors of movements of the fleets tending toward operations near Shang Hai Kwan, the terminus of the railway.

General von Arnim, who has returned to Berlin from the French maneuvers, being the first German officer attending them since 1870, is pleased with the courtesy officially extended him, and commended the French artillery and cavalry in general terms, but regarding the infantry he said: "As sharpshooters they are excellent, but they are less so when fighting in the ranks." Chinese papers assert that orders have been issued for the erection of a new imperial palace at Sianfu. They also report that Li Hung Chang has started for Peking, escorted by Russian and Japanese troops, and that Lu Chuan Lin has been appointed viceroy of Canton. Sheng's yamen confirms the rumor that Li Hung Chang has received secret orders to attempt to recapture Peking.

A Galveston dispatch says: The casket containing the remains of Charles Coghlan, the actor, who died in this city last winter, was found at a point sixteen miles north of Galveston, near the town of La Marque. The casket was washed from a receiving vault at Lakeview Cemetery, which was destroyed by the storm. The undertaker who placed the casket in the vault went to La Marque to identify it.

A cable to the Sun from Lourenzo Marques, says: Preparations are being made for the departure of President Krueger for Holland on board the Dutch warship Gelderland. The date of his departure is not known to the public. It is said that the reason why he did not sail on the German steamship Herzele, as originally planned, was because Lloyds, who are underwriters for the gold taken from the train on September 2, are taking legal proceedings against Krueger.

The little town of Ensenada, capital of the upper district of Lower California, was thrown into a fever of excitement last week by the uncovering of what is believed to be the biggest copper deal that has ever been attempted in this portion of the world. According to the report, which was brought up on the steamer St. Denis today, Charles Benton, H. Ramsdale and a mining surveyor named Stevens walked into the office of the Secretary of Mines for the Northern District of Lower California and stacked up \$75,000 in silver on his desk and filed documents for nearly 4,000 claims to copper mines.

Three of the sons of President Snow of the Mormon church have filed a demand with the First Presidency, charging that their father has refused and neglected to support his legal wife, their mother, in her declining years, and in pecuniary circumstances, and that the favorite wife, with whom the president lives, is doing everything in her power to induce Snow to turn over his property to her and her children, to the exclusion of his other wives and children.

All Snow's wives but one live in miserable hovels, in abject poverty, while the favorite occupies with him a palatial residence and has numerous servants, horses and carriages.

The wife of the Japanese Minister to China gives an interesting account of the bravery and devotion of the foreign ladies of the Peking legation, especially the wife of the proprietor of the Hotel de Peking. She formerly lived in San Francisco, and was Miss Lizzie McCarthy. Some of her guests took refuge in the British legation. She took them meals regularly in a room of armored carriage which had corridors, and in this moving fort she went about armed with a rifle, always on time at meal hours, even though in the midst of hot attacks by the enemy. Her rifle having no bayonet, she fastened a long carving-knife to it. Sometimes the advanced right wing of the portholes astonished the guards by her fearlessness and activity.



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